

LONDON RECRUITS STILL POURING IN

World's Series Lines Formed at Daybreak by Men of All Classes.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Dec. 10.—Not in the last six months has anything so excited London and the whole country as the final efforts to make Lord Derby's recruiting scheme a success. To-day, the last but one of the trial period, the excitement is at its height. It is a dull, gloomy, rainy day, even worse than the average, but a frequent interval down along Fleet Street and the Strand bands march, playing bravely for the fifty, hundred or two hundred young fellows trailing behind, some wearing khaki for the first time, others still too new to get their uniforms.

Business is all out of gear and will be till next week at least. Everything has been done to make it easy for recruits to get attested promptly, but it is physically impossible to prevent delays and congestion, so it is a small concern which is not already feeling the effects of the tremendous rush to volunteer. The whole nation is on tip-toe. Nothing else counts. Before this is published lines will be forming which would make the queues at a world's series look like a toy Noah's ark alongside the Woolworth Building. These men are after tickets to the greatest game in the world's history, and this is their last chance to get them of their own free will.

Lines formed at the recruiting stations as early as 5 o'clock this morning, and remained there all day. In the East End the applicants consisted of laborers and costers, wearing caps, with coat collars turned up. In St. Paul's churchyard desk workers, office helpers and thin-chested men of the city type waited their turn. Men who evidently were surrendering good positions predominated in the better residential districts, but all the crowds were marked by the same characteristics. All stood quiet, each individual appearing indifferent to his neighbor, but nevertheless wearing a good-na-

tured air. There was no talking but much smoking by the men in line. Near each line could be seen groups of non-eligibles or men, who already had been accepted, who watched the others in silence.

The nearest approach to a demonstration would occur when a group of accepted men, with an air of elation, would form by fours in the streets for the first time in their lives, and march away under the direction of a sergeant, upon which the applicants in line would cheer the marchers a bit, or perhaps cheer them.

At the Scotland Yard Station the officials were surprised by the arrival of 200 civil service clerks.

The new recruits draw heavily on the forces of the banks and the insurance and commercial houses, as well as on government and municipal departments. The staffs of some of the banks enlisted in a body on the guarantee that they would retain their old positions after the war and receive full pay during their absence.

At the request of bankers, Premier Asquith has decided that January 1 shall be a bank holiday in England and Wales in order that the banks, with their greatly depleted staffs, may attend without interruption to work that day, which is always one of the busiest days of the banking year. It is not in-

tended that the day should be kept as a general holiday, as in Scotland.

Lord Derby's report will be ready on Sunday, and Mr. Asquith may announce the result in the House of Commons on Monday.

ITALIAN FORCE ROUTED IN TRIPOLI, IS REPORT

6,000 Killed and Arms Taken, Says Constantinople.

Berlin, Dec. 10 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Reports from Constantinople say that well organized Senussi tribesmen and Tripolitarians have occupied the whole vilayet of Tripoli. The Senussi forces also entered Kasser, where they are reported to have routed the Italians. The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men killed and to have abandoned a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The headquarters of the attacking forces, the reports add, is in Suk-el-Dhuma, one hour and a half from the town of Tripoli.

BRITAIN READY TO FIGHT ON, IS REPLY TO KAISER

Colorless and Perfunctory, London Calls Speech of Chancellor.

BERLIN PRESS BACKS ANNEXATION STAND

Hollweg's Speech Pleases Press, but Socialists Make a Protest.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Dec. 10.—The poles are no further apart than London and Berlin to-day. The peace question dominates the German capital, while the other seems to show less interest in it than one might expect to find in New York. So far as the British public is concerned, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his speech are the only news of the day. The general tendency here is not to comment publicly on Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, and apart from replies which may be given to questions asked in Parliament it is very unlikely that the government will be drawn into making an official reply.

The general sentiment is very clear. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg wants to see the enemies' peace terms before discussing Germany's. The British answer is that England's peace terms are clearly formulated by Premier Asquith in the Guild Hall on November 9, 1914. These still hold good.

British Reserves Increase.

Every one naturally expects Germany to talk peace while at the height of her military successes, but it is pointed out that British reserves are just beginning to accumulate and have not yet been brought into action. In the face of these circumstances Britain will hold to her own peace terms even more rigidly than when they were first stated.

Nor is it considered that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg scored any point when asserting that Greece stands in the same position as Belgium. The British case is that Germany guaranteed Belgian neutrality, while the Allied landing at Greece was made with the permission of the Greek government.

The Chancellor's speech is commented on extensively by the London newspapers this afternoon. The Chancellor's utterances are described editorially as "colorless and perfunctory," and as an attempt to present a picture of Germany waging a purely defensive war against enemies which would encircle and starve her.

"The Evening Standard" says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech disposes of the idea that Germany intends to ask for peace. This newspaper considers the prospect of peace as perhaps more remote at this moment than at any other period since the outbreak of the war. It contends that any assumption to the effect that Germany's real is weakening will merely lead to an unpleasant surprise in the spring, at which time Germany hopes to surpass her previous achievements.

The object of the Reichstag debate, "The Standard" continues, is to stimulate a national spirit which will make these achievements possible. "The Pall Mall Gazette" thinks the essence of the German Chancellor's speech lies in its omissions. It continues: "While Germany, according to the Chancellor, has beaten everybody and her calculations show no flaw and no uncertain factors, neither the burden nor the inconveniences of the conflict seem to diminish."

Allies Acted Openly.

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "The Chancellor must be aware that our attempts to reconstitute the Balkan bloc in the face of the German peril, by mutual concessions between different states, were perfectly open and above board, however ineffective they proved against the superior inducements which Germany was in a position to offer to certain of those states. If, when the reckoning comes, Germany is in a position to show an equally open dealing in dealing with Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania, she will have less on her conscience than we have reasons of supposing."

The opinion is expressed by "The Globe" that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech should be pleasant reading for the Allies. It adds: "We hope his confidence is not assumed."

Referring to the remarks of the Chancellor regarding carrying on the war until the triumph of Germany is secured, "The Globe" says: "That is good news. What was to be dreaded was that he might rise to some high conception of statecraft and endeavor by careful manipulation of admitted facts to persuade the Allies to call the struggle a draw and accept a patched-up peace. In such an effort he would have had the assistance of certain influences in allied nations. . . . From that danger—incomparably the worst and most subtle which the Allies have to face—the speech has gone far to relieve us."

Berlin Press Approves Stand for Annexation

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The morning papers of to-day devote comparatively little space to commenting on the Reichstag session of yesterday. None of them has a word of adverse criticism to offer.

The "Lokalanzeiger" praises the statement of the Chancellor that the punishment of Germany's enemies will be the harder the longer they wait, and sums up the statement by saying: "We know finally that the Reichstag is prepared to follow the government, if the government should demand territorial extensions which are necessary in order fully to make sure of Germany's military, political and economic future."

The "Tagliche Rundschau" approves the proceedings in the Reichstag, but expresses the belief that it would have done no harm if the non-Socialist members had expressed an opinion on war and peace.

"Inasmuch as Dr. Scheideemann (Socialist) had made a thoroughly unjustified attack on the annexation politicians," says the "Vorwaerts," "we wanted to publish an article concerning the Reichstag session which would consider the proceedings from our standpoint. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to bring this article to the knowledge of our readers. We must therefore leave it to our comrades to form their own judgment concerning the historic events of this day from the report of the Reichstag."

The following was given out for publication to-day by the Overseas News Agency: "Berlin newspapers, commenting on the speech in the Reichstag yesterday of the Socialist Deputy, Otto Landsberg, point out that he stated that his views conformed to those of the Chancellor. The newspapers lay particular emphasis on the words of Herr Landsberg: 'The Chancellor repeatedly has designated the occupied territories

as redemption pledges. According to my understanding, pledges are given back.'

"The Chancellor's declaration of Germany's readiness for peace was in contrast to the declaration of Premier Asquith and Premier Briand, who are compelled to hold out the hope of future victories in order to keep up the spirits of the people of their countries."

ROUT OF PERSIAN REBELS AIDS ALLIES

Russian Victory Eases Situation in Mesopotamia.

London, Dec. 10.—There is no further news from Mesopotamia where, according to latest accounts, the Turks were attacking Kut-el-Amara and actually had reached a point on the river below that town, but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels under German and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass, on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

The Russian War Office to-day made public the following official communication: "In Persia, half way between Teheran and Hamadan, our troops defeated a Turco-German detachment, consisting of several thousand members of the rebel Persian gendarmes and armed bands having artillery and machine guns. The enemy was driven from a series of positions and, losing a large number of men killed or wounded."

An official report given out at Constantinople indicates that the Turks steadily are gaining the ascendancy in Mesopotamia and that the British expedition, following its long retreat from the vicinity of Bagdad, now is offering less effective resistance.

U. S. FOR PEACE, SAYS MURDOCK

Attacks Washington Government in Speech Before Americans in London.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Dec. 10.—To an unusually large gathering at the American Luncheon Club to-day Victor Murdock made an address on "The American Standpoint," in which he severely attacked the government's attitude on war and declared that a five months' trip through the states previous to his visit here had shown him that sentiment was for ending the war as soon as possible, and the bulk of the people favored the Allies.

Mr. Murdock deeply resented the statements frequently heard abroad that America was growing rich through the war and therefore desired it to continue, stating that only a comparative few were directly benefiting. His statement that his political chief, Colonel Roosevelt, was the greatest living American, was loudly applauded, and the speech, composed largely of business men of big interests, cheered every reference to the ex-President. It was plainly evident that Americans resident here feel keenly all reflections on the states because of the government's attitude on questions of national honor.

All those who still hoped for American intervention in the war have been definitely disillusioned by President Wilson's message to Congress, says the "Idea Nazionale," of Rome, in its comment on the document. "Under the appearance of pacifism," adds the newspaper, "the message conceals American imperialism, masked by an affectionate brotherhood toward the other nations on the American continent, to extend its tutelage, forming for this purpose a strong mercantile fleet as a weapon for American economic imperialism."

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 10.—Argentine newspapers speak in eulogistic terms of President Wilson's message. "La Prensa," regarding it as being equal in importance to the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine.

KAISER TO VISIT BELGIUM

Will Be in Brussels from December 19 to 22, Is Report.

London, Dec. 10.—Emperor William will visit Brussels from December 19 to 22, according to the Belgian correspondents of Dutch newspapers. He will also visit the neighboring parts of Belgium, including the field of Waterloo, it is said. Special police already have arrived in Brussels to act as a guard for the Emperor.

Reports that the Germans would attempt an offensive on the western front before Christmas persist. The massing of men and artillery on the Flanders front has been reported both by Paris and Havre.

ALLIES RETREAT TO GREEK SOIL

Continued from page 1

given briefly in the following paragraph, printed in large type by "The Evening Star":

"The moment is approaching when the Allies must decide. The Allies, now more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Salonica. Hitherto their demands have been met by procrastination, and a refusal now will mean war."

While retreating from Southern Serbia the Allied forces have been given effective assistance by the Montenegrins and Serbians who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and the Montenegrins are offering the invaders. The latter have been fighting a series of rearguard actions and delivering counter attacks, which the Austrians admit seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berani, west of Ipek.

Italians Aiding Serbs.

The Serbians, who are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, are still showing activity. The Italians have reinforced the garrison at Valona (Avlona), from which place they are sending relief to the Serbians coming from Ochrida Lake district.

What seems to be an intimation that the troops of the Entente Allies contemplate evacuating Serbian territory, if they have not already done so, is contained in a statement, declared in a letter dispatch from Salonica to have been issued by the French General Staff on the Balkan front. The statement quoted by the Salonica correspondent is as follows:

"We, the French and British, are retreating for reasons easy to understand. In view of the fact that the Serbian army for the moment is out of the reckoning, our presence in Serbian territory is no longer necessary. Bulgarian successes amount to an occupation of territory no longer disputed by us. They have invariably suffered checks each time the Allied troops assumed the offensive, notwithstanding their numerically superior forces."

It is probable that all the Allied forces will retire to the Greek territory, says Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Rousset, military critic of the Paris "La Liberte." "The principal reason for the Balkan expedition, which was to aid the Serbians, no longer exists. The other Staff on the Balkan front. The statement quoted by the Salonica correspondent is as follows: "We, the French and British, are retreating for reasons easy to understand. In view of the fact that the Serbian army for the moment is out of the reckoning, our presence in Serbian territory is no longer necessary. Bulgarian successes amount to an occupation of territory no longer disputed by us. They have invariably suffered checks each time the Allied troops assumed the offensive, notwithstanding their numerically superior forces."

FRENCH WIN SOUAIN RIDGE

Drive Germans Back in Champagne — Berlin Claims Repulse.

BELGIANS SILENCE ENEMY BATTERIES

Mine Throwers Put Out of Commission by 75-Centimetre Guns.

London, Dec. 10.—Fighting on the west front to-day narrowed down to artillery duels, in which French fire proved more efficacious than German. Two German batteries in the Artois and several German mine-throwers in Belgium were silenced, according to the French and Belgian communications. Berlin announces nothing except the repulse of a French attack northeast of Souain. Yesterday, according to a statement from Paris, the Germans were driven back a short distance in Champagne.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The French statement says: "Our artillery has been active to-day, especially in Artois, where we silenced two enemy batteries, which were firing on the Bois-en-Hache. We did some efficacious firing on the enemy's works in the region of Quennewies, between the Oise and the Aisne, and also in the Argonne, in the sector of La Fontaine-aux-Charmes."

Yesterday the enemy was driven back on the edge to the south of St. Souplet, in Champagne.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

The Belgian communication says: "The day has been marked by very violent artillery engagements. Our batteries have done some efficacious firing against enemy, muzzling points, and also opened on enemy artillery toward Spermale, Neesen and Woumen."

In the region of the ferryman's house our 75-centimetre guns have silenced two enemy mine throwers, which had shown some activity."

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German statement says: "A French attack with hand grenades against our new position on Hill 193, northeast of Souain, was repulsed. There were no other occurrences of importance, storms and rain prevailing."

Poincare and His Ministers Receive Grey and Kitchener

Paris, Dec. 10.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, who are in Paris for conferences with French government officials, were received to-day by President Poincare.

President Poincare gave a luncheon to the British Cabinet members, which also was attended by the members of the French Cabinet and Under Secretaries of State.

BRITISH HOLD WEINACHT

Say Broker and Englishman Conspired to Trade with Germany.

London, Dec. 10.—Edward Weinacht, formerly London manager of the Adams Express Company, who recently was committed to jail to await trial on a charge of trading with a country hostile to Great Britain, and Douglas Simpson Deans, a British subject, also formerly employed by the same company, to-day were charged with "conspiring together to trade with the enemy."

According to the prosecution, Weinacht and Deans in November, 1914, made out in London an account of sum due by the company to Joseph Heckerman, a forwarding agent in Hamburg, and Weinacht went to Rotterdam, taking with him £25 (\$125). At Rotterdam, according to the charge, Weinacht paid the money to the company's agent, with instructions to pay it to Heckerman's agent.

Weinacht denies the charge. The case was adjourned until December 31.

Weinacht is manager for a firm of customs brokers and forwarding agents with offices in New York. He lives at Elizabeth, N. J., and sailed for England on October 9. Weinacht is said to be an American citizen, born in New York.

withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired.

"Once entrenched at Salonica, the Allies can avail in virtually complete security the reinforcements which must be sent, as well as a better opportunity to resume operations which the present weakness, due to unfortunate and irreparable hesitations, does not permit of continuing to-day."

The newspapers of Paris this afternoon publish a report that the Entente powers, in view of contradictory statements concerning the attitude of the Greek government, are likely to request Greece to give a precise answer to the notes presented by the Entente ministers.

Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphs that on account of restrictions placed by Great Britain on the foreign commerce of Greece several steamship lines, including those subventioned by the government for the postal service, contemplate suspension of business.

A coal famine is feared, and the correspondent says, Greece has called the attention to Great Britain to the grave consequences entailed by prohibition of importation of coal from England, notwithstanding the orders placed in America.

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following, under date of Thursday: "The paper 'Ethnos' announces that the Austrian and Turkish officials have advised the subjects of those nations to be ready to leave the city of Athens."

The newspaper, however, has no discussion of a reported approaching partial demobilization of the army. The report is unconfirmed, but it is said the General Staff is considering the best means to accomplish it."

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The Berlin War Office gave out the following statement to-day: "The army of General von Koeves in the last two days took about 1,200 prisoners."

There is nothing to report from the army of General von Koeves. South of Strumitza the Bulgarian troops took ten guns from the British."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

Vienna gave out the following statement: "Southeastern theatre: On the heights south of Plestija Montenegrin bands have been annihilated. In the frontier region north of Berane we forced the left wing of the Montenegrins to retreat. Battles against the right wing also were successful. On the heights west of Ipek the Serbian rearguard was repulsed. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was two officers and a thousand men. Regarding events on the sea, one of our submarines on Tuesday captured in the Bay of Drin an Albanian ship having aboard thirty Serbian military reinforcements, with four guns and munitions. The ship was taken to Cattaro."

FRANCE ORDERED COAMO SEIZURES

Issued Command to Take Teutons from Any Neutral Ship in Future.

SIX SHOTS FIRED AT U. S. LINER

Government Expected to Protest — Removals Said to Violate International Law.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 10.—Four blank shots and two solid ones were fired by the French cruiser Decartes in holding up the American steamship Coamo yesterday.

A French lieutenant who boarded the Coamo said orders had been given to take all suspects of German and Belgian nationality from ships, beginning December 8, and to take all such persons from among the passengers after December 10.

After the six shots had been fired and the Coamo had stopped, a small boat put out from the cruiser, with the lieutenant and 11 men. On boarding the Coamo the lieutenant demanded that Captain Barbour produce lists of the passengers and crew.

The passengers were alarmed, and ran from the staterooms in their nightclothes. Captain Barbour protested against the action of the lieutenant in taking off the four German freemen. They were paid off, and the passengers gathered on the deck to wish them good luck.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The action of holding up the Coamo is contrary to principles for which the United States has contended, and if official reports corroborate press reports, the entire matter probably will become the subject of diplomatic protest. The United States will base its action on the historical case of the German ship, the Confederate commissioners who were removed from a British ship during the Civil War.

News dispatches were taken in official circles to mean that Great Britain has been engaged in a policy of clearing the seas of every enemy subject. The recent seizure of the steamship President Mitre lends weight to this belief.

LONDON PAPER CALLS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Country Needs Strong, Resolute Men, "Morning Post" Declares.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Dec. 10.—The "Morning Post" calls for the formation of a new government. The coalition government, it says, has been found wanting, not only on account of its failure, but because of its spirit, and for these two reasons it asserts that it is urgently necessary to look around for an alternative government.

"Unless an alternative government be provided a government not only capable of carrying on the war to a successful issue, but of inspiring the nation with trust in its abilities and its regard for the national interests—there is very grave danger, not only to our success in the war, but to our domestic peace."

"The Morning Post" is confident that such a government, composed of resolute and capable men, may be found, and suggests Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson as two on whom the King might lean.

The Postmaster General, Herbert Samuel, who was compelled to seek reelection to the House of Commons on account of his being found ineligible to the Cabinet post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, overwhelmed his opponent in a by-election to-day in the Cleveland Division of North Riding, Yorkshire. His opponent was T. J. 7212, against 1,453 obtained by Henry Knight, a printer, of Leeds.

Mr. Knight made his campaign under the auspices of the "Business Government League." He also opposed recent enactments restricting the sale of liquor.

"The Times" says the House of Commons is deeply dissatisfied with the way in which the war is being conducted. It says that the next election will show the ministers how strongly this feeling has developed. In the House of Lords the feeling appears to be stronger still, it declares.

Photo by E. Brown, Bloomingdale Studios.

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MONTAGUE GLASS

Louis Birsky and Barnet Zapp are the two principals in the new series of clever dialect stories that Montague Glass, author of "Potash & Perlmutter," has written for The Sunday Tribune beginning Tomorrow. Each of these characters, whose pictures are drawn by BRIGGS, has feared that the other would claim the lion's share of the distinction, but the confusion now seems to have been amicably straightened out. Witness this final communication from Louis Birsky:

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If we would of thought so much of ourselves as letter writers as B. Zapp & Co. do we would have started a correspondence school and not tried to learn ourselves a trade. But when there are such fellows as this here Montague Glass who would be content from themselves a number 1 writers and not enter into competition where the other fellows got a struggle to hold on the market which is worse to break as a bad cold.
If our Mr. Montague Glass wants to write about B. Zapp & Co. too we wouldn't hold it against him because a fellow like that can make a good story out of anything no matter how rotten the prospects are. We was only interested for you to know the facts as contained in our letter of the 19th that same is under articles would also speak of a live business, and we glad to note that B. Zapp & Co. admit same at least in their of we would see no use in writing further. In their of we would see no use in writing further. Reminding you that Mr. Montague Glass starts delivery with 1/12 doz. articles next Sunday and assuring you that you will enjoy same along with other fine features, and oblige
Louis Birsky, Inc.

Dict. L.B.-D

We ourselves feel that the epistolary combat between Birsky and Zapp has resulted in a draw. We also feel certain that the articles themselves will be a drawing card, so to make sure that some one else doesn't get your copy of To-morrow's Tribune remind your newsdealer to-day that you want it.

The Sunday Tribune

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